

Administration Report.

1955



*Administration Report  
for the year 1956*

**From**  
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**ADMINISTRATION REPORT - MANIPUR 1955.**  
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1. **Notable Events-** The Council of Advisers which was constituted from the 6th of May, 1954 under the Government of Part C States Act, 1954 continued to function during the year. The political disturbance started in November, 1954 by Praja Socialist Party demanding the immediate formation of a Legislative Assembly died down towards the end of April. The States Re-organisation Commission which visited the State and took evidence from all parties recommended the continuance of Manipur as a Centrally administered area for some time. His Highness Bodhisundara Singh, the Maharaja of Manipur died on the 9th of December, 1955. The Home Minister visited the State in November, 1955.

2. **Law and Order -** The Movement started by the Praja Socialist Party in November, 1954 spread to the hill areas of Ukhrul early in the year. There were disturbances at Ukhrul on 16th February, 1955 where Police had to open fire to disperse the violent and unruly mob. P.S.P. leaders from outside the State also joined the movement and several persons had to be arrested and detained in custody in order to preserve law and order. Since the enforcement of Law and order was hampered by the fact that the Cr.P.C. had not been formally extended to the State, the Code was extended to this State by the Government of India under a Notification with effect from 26th April, 1955. The Political disturbances both in the hill areas and in the valley however died down from May and during the remaining period of the year there has been no disturbance of peace or public order. In fact there has been a general decrease in the ever-rising crime position. The number of cases registered during the year 1955 is 808 only as against 909 cases registered during the year 1954 at the various Police Stations of the State.

3. **Agrarian Reforms-** There are different types of land settlement in the hills and the valley areas in this State. In the hills where jhum cultivation is practised on a large scale land is enjoyed on a community basis by the members of each village. The villagers pay a house tax of Rs. 1/- per year to the Government and cultivate any amount of land they like. The tax is collected by the village Chiefs who are paid a commission for such collection. In the valley there is no jhum cultivation and the land is held on Ryotwari basis. There are however tenants at will who cultivate land by agreement to pay a share of produce to the land lord. The hill areas where jhum cultivation is generally followed call for extension of terrace cultivation and other methods of soil conservation. The organisation for revenue, police and judicial administration at village level also requires reforms. These matters are under the consideration of the Government. Legislation is also under consideration in the valley to ensure security of land tenure, regulation of rent and consolidation of holdings.

4. **Settlement Operations -** No proper Land Records have been prepared or maintained in the State and no proper settlement operations have been properly carried out. In spite of necessary budget provisions no work in this respect could be taken up owing to the absence of a Settlement Officer. Proposals submitted to the Government of India for the appointment of a Settlement Officer are under consideration by them.

5. **Re-organisation of Services-** The proper organisation of Government into various administrative departments is still far from complete. This is mainly due to the want of necessary executive and technical personnel particularly in the Medical, P.W.D., Forest, Education and Industries departments. Every attempt is made to depute local people to technical institutions and establishments to acquire the necessary qualifications and experience but for some time to come suitable persons will not be available locally to organise and manage technical departments at the higher levels and the Government have found it very difficult to obtain the services of experienced and qualified men from outside for temporary service in the meanwhile on the terms offered to them. Several important posts that have been sanctioned are accordingly still lying vacant, and the execution of development works could not therefore make the progress which the Government desire to make. Proposals for the extension of administrative services are under consideration of the Government of India.



**6. Legislation Undertaken and Law Extended during the year-**

1. The United Provinces Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1933.
2. The Assam Prohibition of Smoking in Show Houses Act, 1958.
3. The Code of Criminal procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).
5. The Manipur Cinematograph Rules, 1955.
4. The Manipur (Court) Act, 1955.

7. Brief reference is made to the work done by individual department in the following paragraphs.

**8. Police** - In addition to the general branch, the Police Department includes the Manipur Rifles which is the Armed Branch of the Civil Police. The strength of the Manipur Rifles is 1 Commandant, 12 J.C.Os, 50 N.C.Os, and 303 Riflemen. The services of the Commandant are obtained from the Central Reserve Police. The Civil Police consists of 2 (two) D.S.Ps, 6 Inspectors, 28 Sub-Inspectors, 34 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 16 Head Constables and 288 Constables. The whole organisation is controlled by a Superintendent of Police who is also designated as Inspector General of Police under the Police Act, 1861. The proper implementation of the Police organisation particularly after the extension of the Cr.P.C. to this State requires opening of more Police Stations and Out Posts. At present the number of Police Stations and Out Posts are 6 and 10 respectively out of which 2 Police Stations and 7 Out Post are in the hills. The extension of the Police department requires opening of more Police Stations and Out Posts in the hill areas, proper organisation of the Intelligence and Wireless branches and organisation of a Fire Service Branch. Proposals are under consideration for the recruitment and training of the staff required for all these purposes. The moral of the Police force was excellent and they did good work in detecting and preventing crime and preserving Law and Order. A large amount of unlicensed fire-arms were also recovered during the year.

**9. Financial Position** - The actual receipt and expenditure for the State in 1954-55 are Rs. 30,29,109/- and Rs. 93,99,690/- respectively. The State's budget is part of the Centre Budget. Its revenue and expenditure were estimated at Rs. 37.85 lakhs and Rs. 139.4 lakhs respectively for the year 1955-56. Inter-State Sales-tax has been abolished from the 1st September, 1955 consequent on the decision of the Supreme Court of India on the constitutional question involved. Cycle-tax which was being collected from pre-war period has recently been abolished under the orders of the Government of India. Orders have also been issued by the Government giving up certain items of income on account of minor forest produce.

**10. Local Self Government** - There is no Local Self Government as it is understood in other parts of the Country. There are no municipalities or village panchayats. The extension of the Assam Panchayat Act to this State is under the consideration of the Government of India. When the said Act is extended it would be possible to constitute village panchayats. The Assam Municipality Act, 1923 has been extended to the State already. The Imphal Town Fund Committee which discharge some of the functions of a Municipality in the town of Imphal will be replaced by a properly constituted Municipality and the election of the proposed Municipality will take place sometime in March, 1956.

For the Hill areas, the Hill Peoples' Regulation 1947 which is under the consideration of the Government of India for certain amendments provide the creation of village authorities as the basis of Local Self Government.

**11. State Trading & Rice Policy.** - The main produce in the valley is rice in respect of which the State has in a normal year an appreciable surplus. Owing to lack of economic staying power of the people and their general backwardness, a few merchants who had established themselves in the trade used to buy up the paddy immediately after harvest at comparatively cheap prices and export them outside the State and even sell them locally to non-producers after a few months at exorbitant prices. The actual cultivators did not thus get a reasonable portion of the value paid for it by the ultimate consumers. This was a legitimate cause for discontent by the local agriculturists and in some years of low harvest even led to grain riots. To remedy this state of affairs and to reduce the disparity in the prices of rice before and after harvest, the State Government with the approval of the Government of India imposed a ban on the export of rice and it has also commenced a scheme of State purchase of rice at a minimum price of rice at Rs. 9/- per maund (at Imphal) of first class rice from the cultivators so that the actual producer gets an economic price for his produce. The scheme has been





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been working satisfactorily so far and in recent years the lowest price was recorded before harvest and the highest price after harvest in the course of the year under report.

**12. Progress and Implementation of Development Schemes Excluding the Community Projects and the NES Blocks with Special Reference to:-**

(i) Agriculture.- Shri N.K.Das the Director of Agriculture retired from the 1st July 1955 and nearly 6 months passed before a successor was appointed to the post. Shri L. Ushab Singh who was the next senior Officer in the Department was also away for about 3 months in the United Kingdom for training in plant protection technique under the Colombo Plan. Work was therefore badly hampered in this department during the year. Plant protection work was carried out in the hill areas of Tamenglong and Jiribam Sub-divisions where rate menace was reported. Crop Competition in paddy crop was held at both village and State levels. The highest yield is 5600 lbs. of paddy per acre. 53 demonstrations were conducted on paddy crop and 27 on potato and wheat in areas outside the Community Project. The Department carried out a survey of the area under fruit cultivation. A new farm has been opened at Churachandpur 38 miles away from Imphal, in the tribal area. The number of students under agriculture training are 1 for post graduate course, 4 for degree course and 9 for Basic agriculture course.

(ii) Forests - The areas under Reserved, Protected and Unclassed Forests are 388,857 and 1385 sq.miles respectively. 400 acres of land have been brought under plantation, 4000 acres of reserved forest and Grass Mahals have been surveyed and 350 stone pillars have been erected. 3 1/2 miles of new forest roads have been constructed and 1 1/2 miles of the Khuga River has been drained to facilitate floating of timbers.

(iii) Education-Higher Education-The only Government College called the Mahamamajuri College still continues to impart higher education up to the Degree course both in Arts and Science. The enrolment in the College has arisen from 572 in the last year to 807 in the year under the report. The College needs further extension in buildings and proposals for these are under consideration. A contingent of the College as a part of the Gauhati University participated in the Annual Youth Festival at Delhi in which 26 Universities participated and won first prize and second prize in Group and Individual Dances respectively.

Secondary & Primary Education- One more Government High School was established at Moirang 26 miles to the south of Imphal. In addition to this 6 Middle Schools and 22 Primary Schools were also established. The number of Government and Aided and Private Institutions in the State in 1955 are as follows:-

Type of Institution.	Govt.		Aided.		Private	
	54-55	55-56	54-55	55-56	54-55	55-56
College	1	1	0	0	1	1
High Schools	5	5	16	16	22	23
Middle Schools	28	34	25	24	21	21
Primary Schools	211	233	240	228	114	135
Urban Basic	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Polytechnic	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil
Arts School	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil

The Number of students in all schools in 1954 and 1955 are given below:-

	1954			1955		
	Boys	GIRLS	Total	Boys	GIRLS	TOTAL
1. High School	1507	1266	2773	2100	1419	3519
2. Middle School	4639	770	5409	5882	1087	6969
3. Primary School	37204	9624	46828	42979	12568	55547
4. Junior Urban Basic School	60	---	60	73	7	80
Total	49140	11668	60808	56674	15081	71755



The increase in the number of students in 1955 over the figure of 1954 is 17.4%. The Government is also giving assistance to a Dance College to teach the well-known local types of dances. The number of students in the Dance College is 119 of which 74 are boys and 45 are girls.

**Teachers' Training School-** The Teachers' Training School which gives to Primary School Teachers continued to function.

**Basic Teachers' Training school-** In order to enable the opening of Junior Basic School, either by establishing new ones or by the conversion of the existing Primary Schools into Basic schools a Teachers' Training School in Basic Education has been opened. The number of teacher trainees is 30.

**Hindu Teachers' Training Institute-** Hindi is taught as a compulsory subject from classes III to VIII and it has been found that the standard of the teachers require improvement. Hence a training institute for the Hindi Teachers has been started in 1955.

**Physical Education-** The Director of Youth welfare continued to function and under his supervision three Social Service Camps were run in 1955.

**Schemes Sponsored by the Government of India-** Junior Urban Basic School which was established in 1953-54 continued and the number of students in the school at present is 80 of which 73 are boys and 7 are girls. Carpentry and Music classes which were in reduced in the Johnstone High School in 1953-54 still continued. As a measure of relief to educated unemployment 50 Single-teacher Primary Schools were established in 1955 of which 25 are in the valley and 25 in the hill areas of the State.

**Nations 1 Cadet Corps-** The strength of the NCC during 1955 was as under:

- (a) Senior Division-One Indp. Coy. Infantry-3 Officers, 154 Cadets.
- (b) Junior Division-Five Infantry Troops- 40 Officers, 165 Cadets
- (c) Girls Division-One Troop (Junior Unit)-1 Officer, 30 Cadets.

Attendance on parade has been very satisfactory during the year. Social Service Camps were held on two occasions one in Manipur State and the other in the Cachar District of Assam. The NCC Cadets gave a good account of themselves in the Social Service Camps and their activities were appreciated by the public.

(iv) **Medical and Public Health-** Dr. A. C. Kapoor, M.B.B.S., the Chief Medical Officer went on leave from the 31st March, 1955 and Dr. N. B. Roy, M.B.B.S., acted as the Chief Medical Officer from the 31st March, 1955 onwards. No regular appointment has been made to the post. The posts of Physician and Surgeon at the Imphal Hospital are also lying vacant.

(a) **Training Facilities** - 4 students were sent for regular M.B.B.S. Training Course in Darbhanga, Calcutta, Gwalior and Assam Medical Colleges with stipends of Rs. 50/- per month. 3 candidates were sent for training in Malaria Inspector's Course in the Malaria Institute in Delhi. 1 Doctor and 1 Nursing Sister were also deputed for metres-hers Course in V.D. and Sisters' Tutor Course respectively. In addition to that one Lady Doctor and one Male Doctor who are assistant Surgeons Class II were sent for Condensed M.B.B.S. Course.

(b) **Compounders and Midwives Training Institute-** The Compounders' and Midwives' Training Institute continues to function. At present 62 and 31 students are receiving training in Compounder and Midwifery Training Courses respectively. The Compounders and Midwives who passed from this Institute are absorbed in Government services in the State wherever possible. Those who are not absorbed in Government services settled down in their own villages and do private practices.

(c) **Establishment of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres-** The only Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was started in a room of the Maternity Ward of the Civil Hospital and the foundation stone for a separate building was laid by Central Minister during her visit to this State in November, 1954. The construction of the building will be completed in 1956. During this year the work done at the Centre is as given below:-

(1) Number of Home Visits -	Child	1840
	Mother	1626
	Other	428
	Total:	3894



(2) Number of Clinic Days 96  
Persons attended -

Child	309
Mother	449
Other	187
Total:	945

10800 lbs. of milk powder were received in the year under report and the number of beneficiaries are 18,100 mothers and 23,130 children.

(d) Leprosy Scheme- Five more new wards have been added to the existing Leprosy wards in the Lepar Colony near the Town Imphal.

(e) Tearing Dispensary- A second Tearing Dispensary for the Hill areas has been started in the year under report. On account of non-receipt of Mobile Vans from the Government of India the Scheme of Mobile Dispensary Units in the valley has not yet been implemented.

(f) National Malaria Control Unit- A half unit for the Malaria Control which have been sanctioned by the Government of India in 1953-54 still continued. The half unit is divided into two sub units one for the Community Projects and the other for the rest of the State. The number of villages-sprayed with D.D. T. is 436 comprising 83712 houses (including kitchens and cow sheds); the population covered by these villages is 1,11,000. The figures include the Community Project area as well.

(g) B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme- The B.C.G. vaccination scheme continued as in the previous year. In all 48126 have been tested of which 14351 have been found positive. The total number of vaccinated persons was 25244. The corresponding number during the year 1954-55 were 1,13,000; 90,310 and 59,369 respectively.

(h) New Dispensaries-12 Compounders Dispensaries will be opened in the current financial year of which 8 will be in the tribal areas and 4 in the valley areas of the State.

(i) Free Distribution of Medicines- The system of free distribution of medicines in the tribal areas from the Tribal Welfare Grant continued and there are 100 Centres at which medicines are given free of cost to the people. The estimated expenditure during the current year is Rs.50,000/-.

(j) T.B. and V.D. Clinic- The T.B. and V.D. Clinic in Civil Hospital continued to function. The T.B. Hospital about 3 miles from the Town of Imphal continued. The daily average attendance at the T.B. Clinic at Imphal during the year 1955 was 14.94 against 12.11 of the previous year the total number of attendance in 1955 being 2092 against 1699 of the previous year.

(k) Improvement of Water Supply- The improvement of Impha Water Supply has not made any appreciable progress during the year. The work was entrusted to the Central P.W.D. Division located in Shillong and almost the total amount of funds provided for this scheme in the first Five-Year Plan is going to remain unspent. For the improvement of water supply in rural and hill areas 209 village tanks will be either constructed or improved.

(l) Communications-Roads- In the administrative report for the year 1954-55 the targets of achievement were the following.

1. Surface painting - 15 miles.
2. Shingling - 2 miles.
3. Tadubi-Tungjoi Road to be jeepable up to 12 miles.
4. Iroisemba Bridge-just to be completed.
5. Tamenglong-Kangpokpi road to be jeepable up to 29 miles.

Of the above, excepting the construction of the Tadubi-Tungjoi road the rest have been achieved. The reason for not achieving the target for the Tadubi-Tungjoi road is that the road requires re-alignment and as such it was not possible to proceed with the construction work requires re-alignment and as such it was not possible to proceed with the construction work further. In the year 1955-56 the following road works are proposed to be carried out:-

1. Surface painting - 17 miles.
2. Shingling - 6 miles
3. Metaling- 28 miles
4. Improvement of Cachar Road-14 miles.
5. Construction of new roads - 31½ miles.
6. Tamenglong-Kangpokpi road - 18 miles.

In addition to the above (six) minor bridges have been completed and the construction of one major bridge is now in progress.



(vi) Road Transport- The Department has been running with 24 Stage Carriages and 18 Public Carriages at the end of the year. Orders for a number of new vehicles have been placed and they are expected soon. Regular services are being maintained on the following roads,

1. Imphal - Dimapur Road	134 miles.
2. Kohima - Dimapur	46 miles.
3. Imphal - Churehandpur	38 miles.
4. Imphal - Kangchup via Pukhoo	24 miles.
5. Imphal - Kakching	26 miles.
6. Imphal - Ukhrul (biweekly)	46 miles.

The organisation of the Department has been strengthened by obtaining services of qualified Mechanical Engineer from Assam. Land has been obtained at Dimapur road for opening a proper office and for construction of a Garage there. Road services served by the Manipur State Transport are not nationalised except for the Imphal- Kangchup via Pukhoo road. Certain serious case of defalcation has been detected in the M.S.T. during the course of the year and the matter is under investigation. The gross receipts for the year was Rs. 4.66 lakhs as against an expenditure of Rs. 3.25 lakhs which show considerable improvement over the corresponding figures of last year i.e. Rs. 3.66 lakhs income and Rs. 3.89 lakhs expenditure.

(vii) Improvement of Imphal Power Supply - The improvement of Imphal Power Supply scheme which envisages the installation of 3-100 KW Diesel Engines, parallel working of the existing two Hydro Sets and construction of a second Hydro Station in the same stream in order to improve power supply did not make much progress. The first part of the scheme is however expected to be implemented in the current financial year and the two remaining parts are proposed to be taken over in the second Five-Year Plan.

(viii) Social Welfare Services - There is a State Social Welfare Board. It is under the control of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi. At present there are 15 Social Welfare Centres under the State Board and they are managed by the respective Project Implementing Committees. The main activities of the Board are Social Education, Child Welfare and Maternity Services which includes running of Orphanage and care of Destitute and Old Persons as there are scope for spreading the activities of the State Social Welfare Board and also of other organisation engaged in allied activities. A separate State assisted scheme has been drawn up for this under the second Five-Year Plan.

13. Report on the Community Development Projects and the National Extension Service Blocks in Manipur in 1955.

One Community Development Block of 1952-53 series and One National Extension Service Block of 1954-55 series have been functioning during the year under report in Thoubal Tehsil and the Mao-Marun areas respectively. Another N.E.S. block has also been started in the month of December in the Imphal East Tehsil of the State. The total coverage by these three blocks in area is 1250 sq. miles and in population 2,14,000 approximately. To increase the tempo of works in Community Project and National Extension Service Blocks, the Deputy Commissioner has been appointed as the Development Commissioner during the year under report and other assistance sanctioned to him to relieve him of other work. The main achievements are given below:-

(I) Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension- Under the Agricultural programmes, the Wangbal farm continued with the following works:-

(1) Trial of green manuring with sun-hemp, Sesbania and species (2) Trial of Mug and Arhar (3) Trial of long steeple and tree cotton (4) Trial of fodder crops-Nepier and Guinea grass etc. (5) Trial of Glyricidia plants (6) Trial of sugar-cane (7) Trial of wheat and pulse seeds (8) Rearing poultry (9) Trial of 23 varieties of paddy from central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack and (10) Bee Keeping.

In the seed multiplication farm - Multiplication of improved of paddy in association with private cultivators on share basis was carried out.

In the cultivators' holdings, Doga Madula, Pine-apples and fruit trees were introduced. Trial of Aus paddy was continued during the year under report. Other experimentation such as fertilizer demonstration on paddy, sugarcane and potato were conducted in 222 plots covering 150 acres. Trial with improved varieties of paddy (Aus) in 134 plots covering 134 acres were also carried out.





As regards the Animal Husbandry programme, inoculation of cattle against Rinder Pest continued. Castration of Scrub Bulls was also continued as part of the programme of Key-Village Scheme.

(2) Irrigation:- For want of technical staff it has not been possible to take up work under irrigation. The Louispat Drainage Scheme on which much local labour had been wasted had to be postponed till further study of the problem is made by the technical experts of the Government of India.

(3) Health & Rural Sanitation:- The Hospital at Thoubal continued to function. Training of local Dais at the four centres viz. Yairipek, Wangjing, Kakching and Waikhong continued.

For the purposes of providing good drinking water in the villages 22 Model Tanks were dug the Government contribution being 1/3th of the estimated cost i.e. Rs. 1,200/- per tank.

(4) Education:- The 26th Schools opened continued to function. The 40 Adult Education Centres also continued. 2443 adults have been made literates in the year under report. The 10 Community Centres-cum-Libraries also.

(5) Communications:- 21½ miles of Kutcha Road and 4 miles of Pucca Road will be completed.

(6) River Bund-cum-Road:- 32½ miles of River Bund-cum-Road had been constructed. The specification is 8' wide, 12' at the bottom and 4' on the average. The Government contribution is Rs. 1000/- which is ¼ of the estimated cost per mile.

(7) Arts, Crafts and Cottage Industries:- A training-production centre was started for training village artisans in various crafts viz., Weaving, Carpentry, Blacksmithy, and Foundry. 50 trainees were enlisted as shown below. A stipend of Rs.8/- was granted to each trainee coming from beyond 2 miles radius from the Centre. 26 trainees availed of the benefit of the stipend. Equipments and tools worth Rs. 11,500/- were procured and raw materials worth Rs. 7,600/- were purchased to run the Centre.

Weaving	...	22 trainees.
Carpentry	...	12 "
Foundry	...	8 "
Blacksmithy	...	8 "
		<hr/> 50 Trainees.

A Superintendent held charge of the Centre. He was assisted by 5 Instructors for the said sections of crafts attached to the Centre.

(8) Sericulture:- The seric litural demonstration farm continued its activities. 787 layings were reared and 2,320 layings were distributed to private rearers. The staff consisted of one Farm Overseer and one Organiser with 2 Grade IV servants.

(9) Afforestation:- 150 acres were brought under forest plantation during the year under report. The target fixed for the year was achieved. The plantation consisted of timber, fuel trees and industrial concern. The staff consisted of 1 forester, 2 Forest Guards and 2 M.L.s.

This is the last year of the Thoubal Community Project Block (1952-53) series and when the position is reviewed most of the schemes have been completed according to plan except in the construction of the 9 miles of pucca road and this has been due to want of technical staff and control materials. The allotment for this block has been raised to Rs. 21.67 lakhs and the expenditure at the end of 1955-56 is Rs.19 lakhs approximately.

#### NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCK.

The Mao-Maram National Extension Service Block was inaugurated on 31st October, 1954 but implementation of the N.E.S. programmes practically started in 1955. The block is in the tribal area adjoining to the Naga Hills District of Assam and it covers an area of 800 sq. miles with a population of about 200000 living in 64 villages.

The main achievement of the N.E.S.

1. Agriculture:- Under this programme improved seeds were distributed to the public on loan-Any novel seeds of paddy, suitable to high altitude have been imported from other parts of the country and these are under experiment. Large areas of land have been reclaimed and converted into terrace fields for growing food stuff. The area is deficient in food stuff and as such every attention was given by the N.E.S. staff to promote production of more food.



About 700 mds. of potato seeds were grown in the paddy fields as a rotation crops under the guidance of the N.E.S. staff and the result of harvesting proved it to be a very successful. 27 compost pits and 8 pits for storage of cow dung were constructed at different places of the Block in order to give the cultivation knowledge of proper way of manuring their fields which will help production of more crops in the existing fields. Japanese method of paddy transplantation have been demonstrated by the N.E.S. staff at different places.

II. Medical- One Medical Dispensary, one Veterinary Dispensary and one Health Centre will be opened in the year 1955-56.

III. Education- 10 Adult Education Centres were started employing one teacher for each centre at an honorarium of Rs. 10/- per month per teacher with a view to removing illiteracy. 79 adults were made literate during the year under report. Besides the ten Govt. sponsored centres, two private Adult Education Centres were started which were maintained by the villagers.

8 Clubs were formed in the Block area under the Social Education Programme and of these two are of Multipurpose type and the rest are for sports.

IV. Communication-As communication is bad in this area special attention was given to this work. Earth cutting in the construction of the following roads had been completed.

1. Mao to Dudumai Fair-weather road.-18' top width 36 miles.
2. Phuba to Liyai Khulon bridge path - 6' top width 6 miles.
3. Liyai Khulon to Tadubi-Lai road bridge path- 6' top width-4 1/2 miles.
4. Phabung khulon to Tadubi-Lai road bridge path-6' top width-9 1/2 miles.

Public contribution for the construction of unshilled works for the above roads in three-fourths of the total estimated cost which amounted to Rs. 54,556/-. Besides these programmed works, 13 1/2 miles long village foot-paths and a few wooden bridges were constructed by the villagers under the guidance of the N.E.S. staff without Government contribution.

V. Co-operative Societies- Seven Co-operative Societies have been set up in the block area during the year under report. Of these three are Multipurpose type, one consumer types, one Agricultural credit type, one Farming type and one Industrial type. With the exception of the last one, all the societies had been registered.

14. Welfare of Backward Classes- A sum of Rs. 15.62 lakhs was allotted for the welfare of Backward Classes in the State of which Rs. 1 lakhs is for the removal of untouchability scheme and the remaining for the Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. The Schemes consist mainly of construction works such as School buildings, Medical Dispensaries, Roads including inter-village paths, Irrigation channels, Rest Camps etc.

For the first time a Central Advisory Board has been established with the Chief Commissioner as Chairman to ensure association of the people, more particularly the tribals themselves with the planning and execution of the schemes. Members of parliament and prominent local leaders are included in this Board. In addition to this Central Board there are 3 Local Boards with the Local and Sub-Divisional Officers as Chairman. Local representatives are also included in the Local Boards.

The progress of these schemes largely depend on technical personnel to draw up plan and estimates for these works and the shortage of technical personnel had been indicated elsewhere. The proposed targets of achievement for 1955-56 are:-

- Education-
- (1) Completion of 11 schools started in 1954-1955.
  - (2) Completion of 11 training centres.
  - (3) Completion of 1 Teachers' Quarters.
  - (4) Completion of 1 School Buildings.

Agriculture-Continuation of the Ukhrul Farm and the employment of the labourers as before.

Cottage Industries-

- (1) Continuation of the Carpentry and Weaving Training at Imphal.



**Cottage Industries-**

- (1) Continuation of the Carpentry and Weaving Training at Imphal.
- (2) Opening of 6 new Centres.
- (3) Grant-in-aid to 3 Private Night Schools for opening the same.

**Roads-**

- (1) 7 Country-type minor suspension bridges.
- (2) Repair and maintenance of (1046 miles) bridle path as before.
- (3) Improvement of inter-village bridle path 100 miles.
- (4) Construction of 10 major suspension bridges.

**Public Health & Anti Malaria Measures**

- (1) Completion of 12 tanks taken up in 1954-55.
- (2) construction of a Morgue and Operation Room at Churachandpur.
- (3) Construction of 2 Dispensaries.
- (4) Completion of Churachandpur Water Works.
- (5) Continuation of free distribution of medicines.
- (6) Construction of 40 Water Tank Reservoirs.
- (7) Opening of 4 Maternity & Child Welfare Centres.

Aid to Voluntary agencies- A sum of Rs. 25,000/- had already been paid to the Adimjati Shiksha Ashram at Imphal.

**Miscellaneous\***

- (1) Continuation of Branch Post Offices.
- (2) Completion of Rest Camp at Imphal and construction of 4 others.
- (3) Payment of Rs. 57,550/- Bar works done in 1954-55 will be made and the rest will be spent for other schemes.
- (4) Gratuitous Relief.
- (5) Subsidised distribution of cotton yarns.
- (6) Cultural Centre at Mo.

15. Second Five-Year Plan- The year under report is the last year of the first Five-year Plan. Though the State was integrated with the Centre in October, 1949 due to the administrative re-organisation and other changes which were necessary for the administration of the State it was not possible to start the first Five-Year Plan in 1951 as it was the case in other parts of India. The total amount allotted by the Planning Commission for the first Five-Year Plan was Rs. 1.5 crores and there is likely to be a short fall of expenditure to the extent of half a crore at the end of the first Five-Year Plan. The reason for the short fall has been the lack of experienced administrative personnel to draw up workable schemes, technical personnel to execute the scheme and also difficulties in obtaining controlled materials like Cement, C.I. Sheets etc. on account of transport difficulties. The need for the strengthening and re-organising the service has already been dealt with in the above paragraphs. With the experience gained in the first Five-Year Plan and also with the proposed increase in the administrative and technical personnel of the various department it is hoped that the State will be able to show better account of its activities in the next Five-Year Plan. The amount allotted under the various development schemes in the Second Five-Year Plan is as follows:-

(1) Agriculture & Rural Development	...	Rs.	28.62 lakhs.
(2) N.E.S. and Community	...	Rs.	57.12 "
(3) Irrigation and Power	...	"	110.00 "
(4) Industry	...	"	25.00 "
(5) Transport	...	"	220.00 "
(6) Education	...	"	60.00 "
(7) Medical and Public Health	...	"	35.00 "
(8) Housing	...	"	8.00 "
(9) Labour and Labour Welfare	...	"	
(10) Welfare of Backward Classes and Scheduled Caste	...	"	75.00 "
(11) Social Welfare	...	"	(provisional)
(12) Miscellaneous	...	"	10.00 "

Total Rs. 658.14 lakhs.



**Cottage Industries-**

- (1) Continuation of the Carpentry and Weaving Training at Imphal.
- (2) Opening of 6 new Centres.
- (3) Grant-in-aid to 3 Private Night Schools for opening the same.

**Roads-**

- (1) 7 Country-type, 2 minor & suspension bridges.
- (2) Repair and maintenance of (1046 miles) bridle path as before.
- (3) Improvement of inter-village bridle path 100 miles.
- (4) Construction of 10 major suspension bridges.

**Public Health & Anti Malarial Measures**

- (1) Completion of 12 tanks taken up in 1954-55.
- (2) Construction of a Mortuary and Operation Room at Churachandpur.
- (3) Construction of 2 Dispensaries.
- (4) Completion of Churachandpur Water Works.
- (5) Continuation of free distribution of medicines.
- (6) Construction of 40 Water Tank Reservoirs.
- (7) Opening of 4 Maternity & Child Welfare Centres.

All to Voluntary agencies- A sum of Rs. 25,000/- had already been paid to the Adinajati Shiksha Ashram at Imphal.

**Miscellaneous-**

- (1) Continuation of Branch Post Offices.
- (2) Completion of Rest Camp at Imphal and construction of 4 others.
- (3) Payment of Rs. 57,550/- War works done in 1954-55 will be made and the rest will be spent for other schemes.
- (4) Gratuitous Relief.
- (5) Subsidised distribution of cotton yarns.
- (6) Cultural Centre at M.C.

15. **Second Five-Year Plan**- The year under report is the last year of the first five-year plan. Though the State was integrated with the Centre in October, 1949 due to administrative re-organisation and other changes which were necessary for the administration of the State it was not possible to start the first Five-Year Plan in 1951 as it was the case in other parts of India. The total amount allotted by the Planning Commission for the first Five-Year Plan was Rs. 1.5 crores and there is likely to be a short fall of expenditure to the extent of half a crore at the end of the first Five-Year Plan. The reason for the short fall has been the lack of experienced administrative personnel to draw up workable schemes, technical personnel to execute the scheme and also difficulties in obtaining controlled materials like Cement, C.I. Sheets etc. on account of transport difficulties. The need for the strengthening and re-organising the services has already been dealt with in the above paragraphs. With the experience gained in the first five-Year Plan and also with the proposed increase in the administrative and technical personnel of the various departments it is hoped that the State will be able to show better account of its activities in the next Five-Year Plan. The amount allotted under the various development schemes in the Second Five-Year Plan is as follows:-

(1) Agriculture & Rural Development	...	Rs.	28.62 lakhs.
(2) N.E.S. and Community	...	Rs.	87.12 "
(3) Irrigation and Power	...	"	110.00 "
(4) Industry	...	"	25.00 "
(5) Transport	...	"	220.00 "
(6) Education	...	"	60.00 "
(7) Medical and Public Health	...	"	35.00 "
(8) Housing	...	"	8.00 "
(9) Labour & Labour Welfare	...	"	75.00 "
(10) Welfare of Backward Classes	...	"	(provisional)
(11) Cultural & Miscellaneous	...	"	10.00 "
<b>Total</b>		<b>Rs.</b>	<b>658.14 lakhs.</b>





